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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

ON THE WAY.

The winter-time it seems to me
Is but a stretch upon life's sea.
Fair weather here, and tempest there,
And chilly prospects everywhere;
And always for our heart's delight
The knowledge that each day and night
We sail despite its blustering
We closer draw to Ports of Spring.

(Copyright, 1917.)

It is not only the high price of
eggs, but those pesky hens always
get stubborn at such times.

A patch has been placed over
Washington's leaky roof, while the
plumbers respond to a hurry call
from New York.

We are told that our government
has expended \$140,000,000 in getting
Villa. There are always reasons for
these deficit scares.

Laurette Taylor is a mighty brave
little girl. She discussed dramatic
critics before the Columbia School
of Journalism, yesterday.

Los Angeles attempts to sidetrack
the high cost of living by offering
what neat at 15 cents a pound.
Wonder if anyone will blubber about
this price.

Professional ball players are having
a hard time locating their exact
status. They claim that they are not
artists and the A. F. of L. claims
that they are not laboring men.

At last a woman has been found
who refuses to talk. Mrs. Visconti
is all the more remarkable because she
is connected with an investigation
which seems to be all talk.

Why is it that when pictures are
suppressed by the police, they must
be given a private showing at which
those on the inside invite as many
of their friends as possible?

Just what alibi do the munition
plants of England put forward, now
that they have had an explosion on
their side. Gross carelessness, it
seems, was their charge at the time
of the American disasters.

Perhaps the mobilization of the
Swiss army will focus the world's eye
on the most harassed and most sorely
tried neutral in Europe. Switzerland
has not been wearing her heart on
her sleeve, and she hasn't been "writing
notes" to the belligerents, but she
has grimly watched the encroachment
of the war on her rights. Perhaps the
Swiss general staff has heard that
Berlin and Vienna are planning a
coup de main, which involves a pas-
sageway for troops through the Al-
pine passes. It is needless to say that
should such a coup be tried the Swiss
will act as the Belgians acted.

The President informed callers yester-
day he had not forgotten his probe into
the "high cost of living." The
Federal inquiry is progressing, and
there is hope that a report, recom-
mendations and legislation will be
reached before the subject has be-
come motheaten with age. Of course,
it will be a twelvemonth or more be-
fore the Federal machinery is put in
motion to deal with the subject on a
tangible basis. In the long run, it is
certain that consumers' associations,
diet squads and anti-food trust
leagues will do more to curb the specu-
lative boosting of food prices than a
library of laws by Congress.

THAT FIRST SWEETHEART.

We've loved many a beautiful maiden,
From the blonde to the golden brunette,
There was Phyllis with lashes so shady,
And Flo, the vivacious coquette;
There were innocent schoolgirls and
widows—
With the latter love making's an art—
But you ask for a toast, and I give you
A toast to your baby sweetheart.
There was Sadie, whose lips were so
saucy,
And Marie, whom you met on the beach,
And the parrot girl, dearest Flossie,
And Irene, always just out of reach;
There were some who liked moonlight
and dancing—
What a madness, a kiss could impart—
But you ask for a toast, and I give you
A toast to your baby sweetheart.
It was long, long ago that you met her,
In the blur of the pink cherry trees,
But, somehow, you cannot forget her—
Little girl of the bramble-scratched
knees;
Sometimes now in your dreams and your
fancies
She comes stealing with red lips apart,
Down the long lane, o'er Memory's by-
ways—
Your 6-year-old baby sweetheart.
—Paul T. Gilbert in Cartoons Magazine.

A Herald Victory.

Another decisive victory crowned
the efforts of The Washington Herald
in its movement to have Congress in-
crease the salaries of the government
employees and the Senate yesterday
reversed the decision of its committee
and adopted the Smoot amendment.
This amendment gives a graded in-
crease of 15 per cent to all employees
receiving \$480 or less, and 10 per
cent to those receiving from \$480 to
\$1,000.

For its action yesterday the Senate
will receive universal commendation
from every section of this country. It
is quite a radical departure when a
Congressional body reverses the find-
ing of its committee, but in a vital
measure, such as the one in question,
the Senate could not but be swayed
by the forceful arguments brought to
its attention by actual evidence and
through the efforts of The Herald.

The standing of The Herald in this
community is also thoroughly attested
and enhanced by the action of the
Upper House of Congress. When the
Senatorial committee decided to strike
out the raises included in the appro-
priation bill as passed by the House,
the majority of those vitally interested
in the movement for higher salaries
gave up the fight, thinking, no doubt,
that history would repeat itself. But
The Washington Herald has at all times
felt that when sufficient consideration
of the measure had been given by the
Senate, it would see the injustice of
denying the poorly paid clerks of our
government a slight increase in wages.

Consistently working with this
object in view, The Herald has withstood
all arguments to the contrary and de-
voted its editorial and news columns to
furthering the cause of the government
employee and impressing upon Con-
gress the dire necessity which causes
the plea of 40,000 persons.

Although the Smoot amendment does
not reach the expectations of those
interested, it is sufficient proof that
Congress is cognizant of the justice of
the employees' request. That its con-
viction will be amplified when the measure
is brought to conference may be
a matter of assumption, but it is the
belief of those in touch with Con-
gressional affairs that following a confer-
ence between the two Houses, the
original measure, providing 5 per cent
and 10 per cent increases, will be
adopted.

It is a source of gratification, how-
ever, that even the Smoot amendment
has been adopted. The benefit to be
derived from even this slight raise will
bring joy and gladness into the hearts
of thousands. And in accomplishing
this measure, which can be de-
scribed as ideal legislation, The Wash-
ington Herald feels amply repaid for
its time, labor and space which has
been devoted to this humanitarian movement.

The Aftermath.

While the President is engaged in
"uncovering realities" to an astonish-
ed and agnostic world, other persons
who boast they are more worldly-
wise than he are beating their breasts
in rage at him and playing the fool in
classic style.

For instance, there is a section of
the metropolitan press which rings
all the changes on the brilliant idea
that the President's address is "the
most preposterous piece of presump-
tion ever perpetrated by an American
official" and that "for a thousand
years or more the message will re-
main one of the double-starred curi-
osities of history."

These malarial ravings are equalled
only by the outpourings of the ex-
perts who regard the address as a
dangerous rival of the Sermon on the
Mount.

Why all these extremes over a
lucid exposition of modern pacifist
philosophy? Is the President more
revolutionary than the writers of the
Declaration of Independence were in
1776? more iconoclastic than the phi-
losophers of France who over-
threw the profligate Louis XV and
created the "first republic" more
idealistic than the radicals who forced
Magna Charta on King John?

It must be remembered that the
imperialists, the powerful, the apos-
tles of laissez faire in all ages have
knifed and reviled the prophets of a
better world.

Calvary epitomizes a story which
began with Genesis and is in full
flower today. Those who take issue
with Kipling's apostrophe to "the
God of things as they are" may as
well prepare to wear the martyr's
crown.

The President has dared civiliza-
tion to be true to its professed stand-
ards, to be true to itself, to search its
heart so that evil forces may be
brought into the open. Feudalism,
oppression and conquest in the twentieth
century must go. Colonial exploitation,
oppression of weak and backward
peoples is anachronistic. Land lust
and dreams of empire are out of
date, Bismarck and Wilhelm II not-
withstanding. These postulates are
accepted by all progressive nations
in theory, and yet when President
Wilson reduces them to a concrete
program he is accused of making "an
abstract pontifical statement of a fu-
ture international morality."

No one, by intellectual processes,
can get away from the realities of the
war. Far from it. When the Presi-
dent speaks of "uncovering realities,"
he means moral and psychic realities,
such as the state of mind of a bruised
and bitter world when the carnage

Picking Up Souvenirs.

By ORISON SWETT MERRILL.

A man not long ago boastfully told
me that his family had all sorts of
souvenirs in their home which they
had picked up in their travels in all
parts of the world. He made no se-
cret of the fact that the "picked-up"
souvenirs were things that his fam-
ily, seemingly without any idea they
were stealing, had taken from the
different hotels at which they had
stayed.

Thousands of people who patronize
hotels are consciously or uncon-
sciously thieves. They do not hesi-
tate to appropriate surreptitiously
bric-a-brac or ornaments, small
clocks, toilet accessories, and other
things. They will carry away, too, a
lot of stationery, soap, towels, nap-
kins, and spoons, especially spoons
which happen to be left in their
rooms in serving a meal.

This is one reason why the guest
rooms in hotels are so bare—the prop-
rietors know that their patrons are
liable to help themselves to small
portable articles that are easy to con-
ceal and carry away.

Men and women frequently take
papers and magazines from reading
rooms without any prickings of con-
science. This is done a great deal
in clubs. The better magazines, and
the more attractively illustrated ones,
are constantly disappearing, or arti-
cles are cut from them, and the very
fact that people take them when they
think they are not being observed is
proof that they know they are doing
wrong.

These may seem little things to
many people, but they often work
great injury to character. A mud-
crack is a little thing, but it may
well lead to an Amazon River.

If I were a young man or a young
woman, starting out on my own re-
sponsibility, I would make it a life
rule never to take anything that did
not belong to me. I should never
deceive myself by making believe it
was right to take something I felt
obliged to take when there was no
one looking. If one has a right to a
thing at all, he has a right to take it
at any time, before anybody.

Yet how many employees who feel
insulted if any one should intelli-
gently feel that they would take a postage
stamp or stationery from an employ-
er, do not hesitate to steal his time
by clipping their hours, coming in
late, writing personal letters during
business hours, being absent from
their work more than their allotted
lunch time, or shirking work when
the boss is not around?

These things are just as dishonest
as it would be to take his money.
What is the difference between tak-
ing 25 cents out of the money drawer
or taking a piece of merchandise, and
stealing half an hour or an hour of
your employer's time during the day
by all sorts of ingenious schemes?

There are myriad ways of being
dishonest. We can be dishonest in
word as well as in deed, and we can
lie in many ways. We can lie by our
manner, by our expression, by our
eye. We can lie by keeping silent
when it is our duty to speak. How
many of us do lie in all of these
ways, who would be indignant if told
we were liars! We are all more or
less guilty of violating the strict law
of integrity in one way or another.
How often we excuse acts on the
ground that "they are not so very
wrong." How many of us are con-
stantly indulging in what are known
as "white lies," that is, what we call
less harmful deceptions?

It is a well-known psychological
law that the constant doing of a
thing, the repetition of a wrong act,
gradually robs it of its enormity, un-
til it finally ceases to appear wrong.
This is the danger point for charac-
ter; for strict honesty is the natural
utterance of the truthful character.
And truth itself is the voice of God.

How quickly the millennium would
come if, like "Honest Abe" Lincoln,
everybody told the truth! How life
would be simplified if we could get
rid of all the complexities of decep-
tion which are now practiced!

ends. For the men returning from
the trenches, for the "silent mass of
mankind," for the submerged millions
who had no voice in the making of
the war and yet may be compelled to
accept an inconclusive peace patched
up by intriguing diplomats, the Presi-
dent makes himself the leader.

There is an idea abroad in the world
today that civilization will yet rid
itself of war. It will not down. It
does not ignore force, like out-and-
out pacifism, but proposes to use it
in the interests of truth and justice.
It merely proposes the mobilization
of the moral assets of the world.

If any people is able to effect such
a mobilization, it is the American.
The possibilities of thrift in the hu-
mble Western farm home are exemplified
to some degree, and in an interesting
way, in the experience of Mrs. W. J.
Cunningham, wife of an agriculturist re-
siding east of Spickard, Mo. She had
some rags stored up, and of these she
wove a carpet. She sold the carpet and,
with the proceeds, bought a calf. The
calf in due course became a cow, and in
time, provided a calf for each of her
owner's five children, and three for the
owner herself. These calves have now
become cows, and the other day Mrs.
Cunningham sold the mother of them
all for a price sufficient to pay for
buggy. The telling of this story would
be more satisfactory if the last point
could properly be omitted. The mother
cow had earned the right to remain in
her old home.—Christian Science Monitor.

Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has com-
mended Charles F. Glass, chief pharma-
ceutical, U. S. N., for distinguished
service relative, and efficiency in the re-
cent night raid on the Francisco de
Maceria, Dominican Republic. With
only a hospital apprentice to aid him,
Glass organized his own little field hospi-
tal, and by quick and dexterous work
saved the lives of several wounded blue-
jackets.

Secretary Daniels also has commended
Eugene A. Reed, water tender on board
U. S. Scorpion, in the harbor of Con-
stantinople. Last September Reed, at
great risk to himself, threw overboard
a flaming "tracer" of a six-inch shell
which had exploded, thus saving the ship
from a second and probably more dan-
gerous explosion.

The entire Mississippi delegation in
Congress, including Senators Williams
and Vanderman, have been invited by
the Navy Department to attend the
lauching of the new super-dreadnought Mis-
sissippi at Newport News tomorrow.
Secretary Daniels will witness the
lauching in person, leaving Washington
on the naval yacht, the Dolphin, and
returning early Friday morning. The
new super-dreadnought will leave the
ways at 10:42 tomorrow morning—the
hour at which the tide is highest at Newport
News.

That a poll of the National Guard
may be taken on the question of uni-
versal military training and service is
a possibility suggested in the hearing
of the Senate Committee on Military Af-
fairs, accorded Mayor John Purroy
Mitchell, of New York, and other rep-
resentatives of the Military Training
Camps Association on Monday.

With Mayor Mitchell were Dr. Henry
S. Packer, president of the United States
University, chairman of the Military
Training Camps Association; Grenville
Clark, of New York, secretary; Dr. K.
Jay and Alfred Roelker, Jr., also of
New York, and G. Edwin Buxton, Jr.,
Providence, all of whom ad-
dressed the committee.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of
the committee, said he would like to
see the result of such a poll. Mayor
Mitchell said that, as mayor of New
York, and a representative of the
Training Camps Association, he was
heartily in favor of some plan to find
out what the rank and file of the Na-
tional Guard thought of the system.

"I do wish," he said, "that the
only way you could get record of the
real feeling of the men of the Na-
tional Guard, I am sure if your com-
mittee would ask the governors of the
various States to co-operate, you
would have a most valuable contri-
bution to this question."

"The National Guard has broken
down in every instance where it has
been put to the test," the mayor de-
clared with emphasis. "It has broken
down most completely in the mobiliza-
tion last year. There we saw exempli-
fied, in a minor way, what would re-
sult in case this country were pre-
sented with a real, national crisis in
which it would be necessary to mobilize
half a million or a million men for
the national defense. The very fact that
Congress is, today, considering how
it must supplement what was done
last year by new legislation is a
recognition of the fact that what
was done last year proved a national
failure for national defense."

ARMY ORDERS.

Mal. Samuel J. Morris relieved from treatment at
Latterman General Hospital, Portland, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., and from station at Fort Huachuca,
Ariz., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Mal. Edwin D. Bricker will make four visits per
month during April, May and June, to South
Bellefield, Pa.

Col. James M. Morgan will report to Army Service
Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Mal. Norman F. Ramsey will make one visit dur-
ing January and two visits during February, to
Alto, Ill.

The following promotions of officers ordered: John
W. C. Abbott, from captain to major; Harry T.
Matthews, from captain to major.

Mal. Abbott will report to commanding officer,
Coast Defense of Southern New York.

Mal. Matthews will report to commanding officer,
Coast Defense of Southern New York.

Following changes in assignments of officers of
Medical Corps ordered: Capt. Joseph E. Bastion
relieved from station at Fort Porter, N. Y., and
assigned to command of Ambulance Company No. 7,
Camp Daniel P. Maguire, relieved from station at
Fort Ontario, N. Y., and assigned to duty in
command of Ambulance Company, No. 3, Mal.

Mal. J. O. Giffin relieved from duty in command of
Ambulance Company, No. 3, and assigned to duty
in command of Field Hospital, No. 3, Capt. Robert
McDonald relieved from station at Fort Slocum,
N. Y., and assigned to duty in command of Ambulance
Company, No. 5, relieving Mal. Robert L.
Carwell.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate of
disability granted Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kruger.

First Lieut. Frank M. Dedelow relieved from
active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Leave for sixteen days granted First Lieut. Frank
M. Dedelow.

Col. John L. Chamberlain will report to Inspector
General of army for consultation in connection
with inspection of the Nineteenth Infantry.

Resignation by Mal. Kyle Rucker as captain of
cavalry, only accepted.

First Lieut. John G. Quekenbeyer assigned to
Seventh Cavalry.

Resignation of Capt. Henry A. Ingalls accepted.
First Lieut. John G. Beatty relieved from duty
at Waterville, Ariz., and will proceed to New
York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
Bismarck, Columbus, K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, L-1, L-2, L-3,
L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, L-8, L-9, L-10, L-11, L-12, L-13, L-14,
L-15, L-16, L-17, L-18, L-19, L-20, L-21, L-22, L-23,
L-24, L-25, L-26, L-27, L-28, L-29, L-30, L-31, L-32,
L-33, L-34, L-35, L-36, L-37, L-38, L-39, L-40, L-41,
L-42, L-43, L-44, L-45, L-46, L-47, L-48, L-49, L-50,
L-51, L-52, L-53, L-54, L-55, L-56, L-57, L-58, L-59,
L-60, L-61, L-62, L-63, L-64, L-65, L-66, L-67, L-68,
L-69, L-70, L-71, L-72, L-73, L-74, L-75, L-76, L-77,
L-78, L-79, L-80, L-81, L-82, L-83, L-84, L-85, L-86,
L-87, L-88, L-89, L-90, L-91, L-92, L-93, L-94, L-95,
L-96, L-97, L-98, L-99, L-100, L-101, L-102, L-103,
L-104, L-105, L-106, L-107, L-108, L-109, L-110,
L-111, L-112, L-113, L-114, L-115, L-116, L-117, L-118,
L-119, L-120, L-121, L-122, L-123, L-124, L-125,
L-126, L-127, L-128, L-129, L-130, L-131, L-132,
L-133, L-134, L-135, L-136, L-137, L-138, L-139,
L-140, L-141, L-142, L-143, L-144, L-145, L-146,
L-147, L-148, L-149, L-150, L-151, L-152, L-153,
L-154, L-155, L-156, L-157, L-158, L-159, L-160,
L-161, L-162, L-163, L-164, L-165, L-166, L-167,
L-168, L-169, L-170, L-171, L-172, L-173, L-174,
L-175, L-176, L-177, L-178, L-179, L-180, L-181,
L-182, L-183, L-184, L-185, L-186, L-187, L-188,
L-189, L-190, L-191, L-192, L-193, L-194, L-195,
L-196, L-197, L-198, L-199, L-200, L-201, L-202,
L-203, L-204, L-205, L-206, L-207, L-208, L-209,
L-210, L-211, L-212, L-213, L-214, L-215, L-216,
L-217, L-218, L-219, L-220, L-221, L-222, L-223,
L-224, L-225, L-226, L-227, L-228, L-229, L-230,
L-231, L-232, L-233, L-234, L-235, L-236, L-237,
L-238, L-239, L-240, L-241, L-242, L-243, L-244,
L-245, L-246, L-247, L-248, L-249, L-250, L-251,
L-252, L-253, L-254, L-255, L-256, L-257, L-258,
L-259, L-260, L-261, L-262, L-263, L-264, L-265,
L-266, L-267, L-268, L-269, L-270, L-271, L-272,
L-273, L-274, L-275, L-276, L-277, L-278, L-279,
L-280, L-281, L-282, L-283, L-284, L-285, L-286,
L-287, L-288, L-289, L-290, L-291, L-292, L-293,
L-294, L-295, L-296, L-297, L-298, L-299, L-300,
L-301, L-302, L-303, L-304, L-305, L-306, L-307,
L-308, L-309, L-310, L-311, L-312, L-313, L-314,
L-315, L-316, L-317, L-318, L-319, L-320, L-321,
L-322, L-323, L-324, L-325, L-326, L-327, L-328,
L-329, L-330, L-331, L-332, L-333, L-334, L-335,
L-336, L-337, L-338, L-339, L-340, L-341, L-342,
L-343, L-344, L-345, L-346, L-347, L-348, L-349,
L-350, L-351, L-352, L-353, L-354, L-355, L-356,
L-357, L-358, L-359, L-360, L-361, L-362, L-363,
L-364, L-365, L-366, L-367, L-368, L-369, L-370,
L-371, L-372, L-373, L-374, L-375, L-376, L-377,
L-378, L-379, L-380, L-381, L-382, L-383, L-384,
L-385, L-386, L-387, L-388, L-389, L-390, L-391,
L-392, L-393, L-394, L-395, L-396, L-397, L-398,
L-399, L-400, L-401, L-402, L-403, L-404, L-405,
L-406, L-407, L-408, L-409, L-410, L-411, L-412,
L-413, L-414, L-415, L-416, L-417, L-418, L-419,
L-420, L-421, L-422, L-423, L-424, L-425, L-426,
L-427, L-428, L-429, L-430, L-431, L-432, L-433,
L-434, L-435, L-436, L-437, L-438, L-439, L-440,
L-441, L-442, L-443, L-444, L-445, L-446, L-447,
L-448, L-449, L-450, L-451, L-452, L-453, L-454,
L-455, L-456, L-457, L-458, L-459, L-460, L-461,
L-462, L-463, L-464, L-465, L-466, L-467, L-468,
L-469, L-470, L-471, L-472, L-473, L-474, L-475,
L-476, L-477, L-478, L-479, L-480, L-481, L-482,
L-483, L-484, L-485, L-486, L-487, L-488, L-489,
L-490, L-491, L-492, L-493, L-494, L-495, L-496,
L-497, L-498, L-499, L-500, L-501, L-502, L-503,
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